The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—*felt* to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and *patronage* to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in power, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
134 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

A STRANGER IN THE PEW.

BY MARY E. DODGE.

Poor little Bessie! She tossed back her curls,
And, though she is often the sweetest of girls,
This was something she couldn't and wouldn't endure;
'Twas the meanest, most impolite act, she was sure,
And a thing, she declared, that *she* never would do:
To go to a church where one didn't belong,
Then walk down the aisle like the best in the throng,
And seat one's self plumb in another one's pew.

Humph! Didn't her father own his out and out,
And didn't they fill it up full, just about,
When mamma and papa, and herself and the boys,
Were seated? And didn't their boots make a noise
In moving along to make room for a stranger?
And wasn't it cool, with the brazenest face,
To expect at each hymn pa would find out the place
(If Ben didn't, or Bob, but there wasn't much danger)?

With such feelings at heart, and their print on her face,
Last Sunday our Bessie hitched out of her "place"
To make room for a girl, very shabby and thin,
Who had stood in the aisle till mamma asked her in.
The poor little thing tried her best not to crowd;
And Bessie, forgetting, soon had the mishap
To slip from her drowsiness into a nap,
From which she awakened by crying aloud.

Poor Bessie sat upright, with cheeks all aflame
At sleeping in church, and we felt for her shame;
But 'twas strange at the close of the service to see
Our Bessie, now gentle as gentle could be.
Take the hand of the shabby young girl in the pew,
And walk with her out of the church with a smile
That shone through the tears in her eyes all the while,
And brightened her face with a radiance new.

"Good-by," whispered Bessie at parting, "and mind
Our pew's forty-five, with a pillar behind."
Then she stole to her mother: "Oh, mother, I dreamed
Such a curious dream! 'Twas no wonder I screamed.
I thought I was sitting in church in this dress,
With a girl like a beggar-child right in our pew—
We were sitting alone on the seat, just we two—
And I felt more ashamed than you ever could guess;

"When, all in a moment, the music grew loud,
And on it came floating a beautiful crowd;
They were angels, I knew, for they joined in the song,
And all of them seemed in the church to belong.
Slowly and brightly they sailed through the air;
The rays from the window streamed crimson and blue,
And lit them in turn as their forms glided through;
I could feel their soft robes passing over my hair.

"One came to my side. Very sadly she said,
'There's a stranger in here.' I lifted my head,
And looked at the poor, shabby girl with disdain.
'Tis not she,' said the angel; 'the haughty and vain
Are the strangers at church. She is humble and true.'
Then I cried out aloud, and the minister spoke,
And just as they floated away I awoke,
And there sat that dear little girl in our pew!"

[*Harper's Magazine for January.*

For Mothers.—Send your children to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give it a warm good night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this in the stormy years that may be in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father, my mother, loved me." Nothing can take away that blessed heart-balm. Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at the thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

State of Louisiana,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 1, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

In compliance with my duty, under the Constitution, I have the honor to lay before you the following information respecting the general condition of affairs in the State, with the recommendation of such measures as I have deemed of sufficient importance to merit your especial consideration:

PUBLIC DEBT.

The State Auditor persists in publishing to the world that our debt is $41,194,473,91, which he makes up by adding to the actual debt of the State, which is $22,295,790 58, an amount which he calls a "contingent debt" of $18,898,682 33. This last is indeed contingent. It is contingent in that its becoming actual debt is entirely dependent—first, upon the construction of certain railroads, for which the State has agreed to indorse second mortgage bonds for $12,500 per mile, the companies having the right to issue his first mortgage bonds for the same amount; and, second, upon the foolish presumption that these roads, with all their franchises, rolling stock, fixtures, trade, etc., will not be worth $25,000 per mile, the aggregate of the first and second mortgage bonds. This is no more a debt, to be employed as such at the expense of our State credit, than is the indorsement of a promissory note by an individual who is secured for the liability he assumes, by a pledge of five-twenty bonds or real estate, in the proportion of four dollars to one.

In the first place, there is not the slightest probability that any of these roads, except the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad will be constructed; and, in the second place, if every one of them should be built, the State would be amply secured from ever having to pay the indorsement, for the reason that the roads chartered, if constructed, would be worth four times the amount guaranteed.

This unwise course of the Auditor has tended to depreciate our securities, and has given the enemies of reconstruction capital from which to misrepresent our government and to throw discredit upon us abroad.

In 1861 our debt was $10,157,873 12. In 1868, when the present administration came into power, it was $14,347,051 02, and it is now about $23,045,790 58. This increase consists in three million dollars, employed for the repair of levees; thee million to take up the floating debt which had been incurred prior to the inauguration of the present government; two and a half millions subscribed for stock of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars subsidy granted to the same company. The present administration is not properly chargeable with the three million dollars for floating debt, because it was mostly, if not entirely, created before its incoming. So that the real increase of the debt by the present government has been only about six and a half millions of dollars; and the wisdom of the several acts involving the increase is generally conceded and almost universally approved.

The bonded debt on which interest is being paid is $19,858,300, the annual interest on which amounts to $1,403,820. Of this debt, $1,357,000 in State bonds have been purchased, and are held by certain trust funds in the treasury, which, if canceled, would reduce our interest-paying debt to $18,501,300, and the annual interest to $1,322,400.

FINANCES.

The condition of our State finances demands your most serious attention. The report of the State Auditor will show a deficit for the past year of nearly two millions of dollars. This has been caused by the inefficiency of tax collectors and the enormous appropriations made at the last session of the General Assembly in excess of the revenue. To meet this deficiency, two things are necessary: First, a reduction of the minimum of all the expenses of the government; and, second, a vigorous and efficient collection of the revenue. This is practicable, and the best solution of the problem I have been able to devise.

The amount necessary to pay salaries of officers need not exceed $320,000; that for mileage and per diem of members and the contingent expenses of the General Assembly need not exceed $125,000; while all other expenses, payable from the general fund, including those necessary for support of the militia, of public institutions of a charitable character, such as institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, the Insane Asylum and the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and for the rent of public buildings, etc., not exceed $420,650.

The interest on our State debt amounts to $1,403,820 per annum. It requires $400,000 to maintain our public school system.

The four mills assessed for the general fund is believed to be sufficient to pay the salaries of officers and the current expenses of the machinery of government. It is doubtless enough to do so with economy, but it should not be expected to bear the draft of four millions of dollars in appropriations, as was assumed by the legislation of the last session.

I would, therefore, recommend that during the present session of your honorable body an act be passed making a general appropriation for payment of salaries of officers, interest on the public debt, expenses of public education and the public charities, which act shall be a general law, and remain in operation until modified or repealed by the General Assembly. Should this be done, we shall avoid the evil which has heretofore prevailed, of crowding into this bill a large number of obnoxious appropriations and coercing unwilling members to vote for its passage under the threat of defeating the necessary appropriations for the year.

I desire to call your particular attention to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of "The State ex rel. Solomon and Simpson vs. James Graham, State Auditor," in which the doctrine relative to appropriations is laid down in the following language:

"But it is contended by the relators that the appropriation does not create a debt 'because the money is presumed to be in the treasury.' This raises the very serious question, whether or not the Legislature can make appropriations unless there be money to meet the warrants authorized thereby, either actually in the treasury or provided for by the revenue bill. The power of appropriation is the right to apply to public purposes money in the treasury. Article 104 of the Constitution declares, 'No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law.' An appropriation is an authorization to the Auditor to check upon the treasury for moneys there deposited. If, therefore, the revenues be inadequate to meet the interest of the public debt and the current expenses of the necessary State agencies to preserve the government, an appropriation (whereby the liablities of the State are increased) for any other purpose than for the support and maintenance of the machinery of government, is a debt within the meaning of the constitutional amendment, which declares "that prior to the first day of January, 1890, the debt of the State shall not be increased so as to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars."

From this it will be seen that the Legislature has no power to make any appropriation for any purpose whatever, "unless there be money to meet the warrants authorized thereby, either actually in the treasury or provided for by the revenue bill." In other words, when an appropriation is made, its payment must also be provided for by the assessment of an additional tax or the act will be obnoxious to the constitutional amendment limiting the State debt to $25,000,000 prior to 1890.

Nor do I believe that under this decision of the Supreme Court the State Auditor has authority to issue any warrant upon the general fund for other than the necessary current expenses of the government, until is ascertained that the portion of the revenue, which is set apart for the general fund, will be in excess of the total amount required for such legitimate expenses of government.

The credit of our State abroad has sustained, not without great loss, however, a severe shock during the past year. The reckless manner in which appropriations were made for the improvement of real and imaginary bayous, real and fictitious claims against the State, private charitable associations and enormous compensation to officials, the manner in which $750,000 was squandered by the House of Representatives, together with other incidents, have told heavily upon our credit both at home and abroad. While the government has been extravagant, almost criminally so, in its expenditures, productive in itself of the most mischievous effects on our credit, another interest, thinking to combat extremes by others quite an insane and disreputable took upon itself, at the suggestion of some ambitious politician or some of some opposition railroad interest, to commit a number of gentlemen to the silly attempt to forestall the action of the Supreme Court; to pass judgment on questions then before it—do declare the unconstitutionality of laws subsequently decided constitutional by our Supreme Court, and to affirm that such debts as were contracted in excess of a certain amount in aid of railroads, etc., were unconstitutional and would not be paid.

The gentlemen who were deceived into signing this circular now see that while they have only temporarily affected the credit of the State, and delayed the negotiation of our bonds abroad, they, in their private interests, have not escaped, but are already experiencing the evil effects of their carelessness. They delayed, and came near defeating entirely, the construction of a railroad the importance of which to the city of New Orleans and to the State cannot now be fully estimated. Many of these gentlemen inform me that they were misled, and that it was farthest from their wish to cause the embarrassments which the originators of the paper intended, and which it did actually produce.

A COLLEGE IN THE INTEREST OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and the amendments thereto, the United States donated to the State of Louisiana land scrip amounting to 30,000 acres, for each member the State had then in the national Congress.

The grant was conditioned on its formal acceptance by the State, and in compliance with the terms on which it was made.

The State accepted the donation by act of the Legislature, approved March 5, 1869. This act designated the Governor, the Chief Justice and a commissioner, to be appointed by them, to act in behalf of the State. Senator John Lynch was appointed commissioner, and the commission thus formed received from the Secretary of the Interior scrip for 209,920 acres. The State should have received 210,000 acres, but there is a provision in the act making the grant which provides that the scrip shall be issued in denominations of one hundred and sixty acres. The commissioner of the general land office in Washington therefore refused to issue scrip for the eighty odd acres due Louisiana.

The scrip was sold at eighty-seven cents per acre, as high, if not the highest price, I believe, received by any State at that time for scrip thus issued.

The 209,920 acres sold at this rate gave net, after deducting $317 37 commission paid in New York for delivering the scrip there, $132,313 03. This amount, in compliance with the act of Congress, was invested in Louisiana State bonds, as follows:

$350,000 Louisiana State six per cent bonds at 64 cents.	$160,000 00
$36,000 Louisiana State six per cent bonds at 61 cents.	21,960 00
$286,000 bonds for	$181,960 00

This leaves a balance to the credit of the commission in bank of $253 03. It is hoped that this amount will be increased by interest falling due next month, on bonds already bought, to an amount sufficient to enable the commission to buy $14,000 more bonds, and thus swell the fund to $300,000 in six per cent bonds. This will give an annual income of $18,000 to be used in sustaining a college in the interest of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The commission will make a full and detailed report to your honorable body at an early day.

The State is to be congratulated on the manner in which the scrip has been disposed of and the proceeds invested. It is to be hoped the Legislature will be equally wise in devising a plan for the establishment of the college. As this subject is one fraught with such interest to the State, especially as it furnishes an important aid in giving completeness to the educational system, I bespeak for it your most careful consideration.

RAILROADS.

I am encouraged that your faith in the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company is about to be most liberally rewarded, and that, notwithstanding the most violent opposition at home and abroad, we are to have speedily construct a railroad from New Orleans to Houston, in Texas, and another to Shreveport, in our own State. At one time it was feared that the enterprise would prove a failure, and that we should lose the large sums already advanced in aid of the company. In Europe and in all the money centres of our own country, the appearance of a circular, numerously signed by the friends and partisans of opposition railroad interests, having for its object the depreciation of our credit in order to defeat the negotiation of the bonds given by the State in aid of the company, caused a temporary embarrassment, and came near defeating the enterprise.

The company, for this reason, was forced, for a time, to suspend work and, indeed, the payment of its employes. The stockholders have, however, recently met and subscribed for the bonds among themselves, the whole amount being readily taken. In addition to this, Mr. Charles Morgan, owning and controlling the rival railroad interest, has been induced to compromise his opposition and to unite with the company by subscribing for a large part of its stock and securities.

By this combination, we shall secure more speedily than was anticipated, not only the road to Huston, Texas, via Donaldsonville and Vermillionville, but also a road from Berwick's Bay, via Vermillionville and Alexandria, to Shreveport.

I deem this the most important epoch in the history of our State, and if we can, as I believe we shall, at the close of our administration, be able to point at the achievement of these two great enterprises, I shall feel that we have done more for the material interests of the people than could have been expected at the commencement, even under the most favorable auspices. The wisdom of your legislation on the subject will be fully vindicated, and the aid, at one time believed to be extravagant, will be approved by our whole population.

The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, the New Orleans Metairie and Lake Railroad Company, the Right Bank Railroad and Frieght Transferring Company, the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company, the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company and the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company have all failed so far to do anything. I, therefore, recommend the passage of an act providing that unless work on these roads is begun within six months and regularly prosecuted the charters be repealed. They stand in the way of capitalists who can and would do the work, and should be removed.

THE LEVEES.

On this most important subject I have much to say. Upon these works depends the prosperity of our State in her agriculture and railroad interests. Possibly New Orleans might exist upon the commerce passing between the great Northwest and the outer world, because of her position on the Mississippi river; but the wealth of the State is dependent upon the completeness and safety of our levee system, and it deserves and should have, as it has heretofore, your most earnest consideration. For the first time in the history of Louisiana, one comprehensive plan has been adopted, and let hs hope it will be effective.

The various laws passed since the settlement of Louisiana to 1871 have all proved ineffectual to stop crevasses, and occasionally vast destruction of property; and if it were then even proper to trust to the old riparian proprietor plan, all such ideas are now obsolete, from the change of the labor system; and the only way to compass the object was decided to be either by a constitutional amendment making the levee tax perpetual, or by contract with a private company or corporation for a term of years, that some plan could be developed for permanent security, instead of the vacillitating policy that has heretofore been followed.

The first contract proposed and passed by the Legislature of 1870 was subject to many constitutional objections, and I was compelled to veto it. The next act, No. 4 of 1871, for the same purpose, had and has several objectionable features, and the additional act or contract, known as act No. 27, approved February 28, was required to obviate these objections, and still the two bills do not properly harmonize. You may, therefore, during this session, be asked for supplemental legislation to make the system complete and effective. Act. No. 4 provided for the issue of one million of dollars in State bonds, but as the constitutional limit of indebtedness has been reached, this assistance could not be given to the company. They were also authorized to issue five hundred thousand dollars of their own bonds, on the anticipated estimates. This was not permitted to be done, and the company were either unable or indisposed to commence the work of building the levees until since October 1. While probably without my sphere of duty, strictly construed, yet I felt compelled to take an interest in the management of the affairs of the Louisiana Levee Company and I hope my interference has inured to the benefit of the State as well as the company, for their interests are now identical, and it is to be hoped that under the present management our alluvial lands will be protected, our railroad communications preserved, and our State resources developed, according to the prophecies of the most sanguine friends of the present levee system. The "outlet" and the "cut-off" advocates are the most bitter opponents of the present system, and I have directed the State Engineer to prepare papers on these subjects, which will be embodied in his annual report.

In Act No. 7, approved February 24, 1871, creating the Board of State Engineers and abolishing the Board of Public Works, you allowed one hundred thousand cubic yards to complete the existing contracts of the Board of Public Works. This was not sufficient, as appears from the report of the State engineers, and you are asked for an appropriation of $53,584 76 to pay the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Auditor for the one hundred thousand cubic yards, and $57,853 79 in payment of the certificates of indebtedness issued by the State engineers to complete the works.

During the high water last spring a number of crevasses occurred, and as the Levee company had not taken charge of the works, and there had been no legal provision for such a contingency, I was compelled to provide means to close or attempt to close the breaks. For this purpose the Citizens' Bank advanced sixty thousand dollars, and the Louisiana National Bank twenty thousand dollars, which money was expended by the State Engineers, assisted by Senator Lynch as disbursing agent, with the result you will read in the State Engineer's report, and the special report of Mr. Lynch on this subject.

That promptitude of action and the assistance given by these banks prevented a vast destruction of property is evident, and I would ask you to make the proper appropriation to refund the money as early as practicable. No special appropriation was made at the last session to defray the expenses of the engineer corps, and much inconvenience was the result. It is hoped that this important matter will not be overlooked at this session, for upon the activity and efficiency of this department depends the protection of the State in levee matters, as well as all other internal improvements.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

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☞THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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SUNDAY JANUARY 21, 1872.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

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JOHN PARSONS Esq.

☞More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the LOUISIANIAN. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr JOHN C. MCLEOD, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

☞Did any one ever see the like of the editorial in the *Bee*, attributing to Governor Warmoth offers of a compromise. Some pestilent fellow has got hold of the *Bee* and stuffed that venerable organ to the cramming point. The contrary is the case. Carter twice offered to resign and went back. He has gained nothing in the fight except that notoriety which belongs to every man who will so far forget his manhood as to make himself a demagogue. To say that the State would offer to compromise to such a brood is the sublimest impudence. Governor Warmoth has carried out his pledges, fulfilled his promises and accomplished the reforms he undertook a year ago, when Carter's bills were stopped. In what have his opponents the advantage ?—In wind.

☞The *Fags* want to succeed so that they can go back on the vetoes. They have already fixed up jobs to plunder the State to an amount exceeding ten millions stopped, providentially by interposition of the veto power. Dividing this sum by long division among the *Fags* would of course account for the hopes which still keep that cahoot "one and indivisible."

LOTTERIES.—While the Judge of the Eighth District Court was punishing a man for contempt in not obeying an order restraining him from selling Havana Lottery tickets, thus interfering with the Louisiana Lottery Company's privileges, Mr. Kinsella was giving notice in the House of Representatives of "a Bill to repeal the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company and other lotteries in the State of Louisiana," followed up by the notice on Friday by some one ellse of another "Bill" to create a Crescent City Lottery Company.

UNREASONABLE OPPOSITION.

Those colored members of the Carter House, and the colored members of the Senate, who by their sympathy or concert of action, are constituting the "bone and sinew" of the opposition to the Administration and to Mr. Pinchback, and are loudest in the clamor that Mr. Pinchback should resign the Lieutenant Governorship, seem, either to be utterly forgetful, or equally regardless of several things it would be profitable for them to consider.

They pretend that they have "no friends to gratify, no enemies to punish" further than the immediate suspension of Governor Warmoth from the functions of his office. This they argue is to be accomplished by the election of John Ray to the position of Lieutenant Governor. Then on the impeachment of Governor Warmoth, this Senator will be Governor by right of succession. There might be some possibility of reconciliation to this chimerical project if it had the merest semblance of success. But, does it not strike these wise leaders that the articles of impeachment must originate in the House and not in the Senate ? A well pronounced majority of the Hous have for three weeks remained the stedfast supporters of the Administration, and the sturdy opponents of the disorganizing band.

The Senate can only sit as a court to try the Governor, and if they get a two-third vote, expel him. And here another insupertable barrier is opposed to their scheme for no such vote is obtainable.

Now, as the clamorers cannot from present and past experiences, by any possibility obtain a majority of the House to prefer articles of impeachment, or a two-third vote of the Senate to pass them, what becomes of the stupendous design to oust Governor Warmoth and get possession of the Government? But upon close scrutiny it appears that they do not intend to try to convict the Governor, they only want impeachment, suspension, then a *boulversement* and Democratic officers in position. But hundreds of votes taken distinctly show the majority of the House; so what becomes of this last hope ?

It is all hypocrisy and falsehood. The impossibility of defeating the Governor in the present posture is known and seen. It is also known that the attempt to re-organize the Senate so as to remove Mr. Pinchback from the chair is solely a stab at the Governor, and an equal affront to the colored people of the State, whose ablest representative is in the chair, is at once the result of political hate, envy and jealously. And how is even this to be accomplished? It is to be done by sacrificing the claim of a colored man to the office, so as to secure the Democratic vote, and to elect a *white man* to fill the vacancy created. For this purpose the Senators who have for three weeks been sneaking in out-of-the-way places, at last mustered courage enough to appear yesterday in their seats and endeavor to consummate their unworthy scheme. But it was signally defeated.

☞Senator Thomas whose presence in the Senate a week ago enabled that body to form a quorum, but whose subsequent staying away again broke it, has determined to return to his seat and has published a letter in the New Orleans *Times* in which he states his reasons for his conduct. He says:

While I appreciate the motives of my colleagues who have deemed it their duty to abstain from occupying their seats in the State Senate, I have a specific duty to perform which I owe my constituents and the people of the State as a Senator in the General Assembly. There are times when the good of the State is above personal or party considerations, and that particular period has arrived in the history of State legislation that demands of me free and decided action to aid in bringing relief to our people in certain reforms which are universally demanded. I therefore withdraw from any further participation in this contest between the factions of the Republican party, and I will resume my seat in the Senate and act with that party which will give its aid to pass those measures of reform which we all profess so earnestly to demand.

S. M. THOMAS,
State Senator.

☞It is bruited about that the documents have been sent on to Washington for permission to arm a couple thousand patrolmen.

CARTER'S ESTIMATE OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

So "Col. Carter" has elevated—or degraded, as you like—himself to the level of one of the Lafayette square spouters, and he too cries "Action, Action, Action." Under the caption of "The Final Issue," the *Fag* of yesterday, of which he is chief, withdraws the "temperate advice", hitherto given, and says, in double leaded editorial, "we recommend that our Representatives now act, having exhausted all peaceable means to save the State," etc., till rushing to his climax, he exclaims—

"SLAVERY OR LIBERTY."

We would feel bound to deal gravely with such wild revolutionary advice if we believed that this organ grinder's tones were heeded by any number of respectable people, or by a respectable number of any sort of people. But this, happily, is not the case, and we shall only refer to the most prominent feature of the "new departure." The real design of the master spirit and the malcontents becoming daily more and more apparent, has had the effect of driving from their ranks and association the respectable and influential element of all colors, who at the opening of the year, and from want of knowledge, were willing to give them their active moral support to secure the passage of those measnres of retrenchment and reform which they were taught to believe the Administration would not pass. But since the utter falseness of this position has been proved by the action of the two Houses, and this factionis still found bullying and still raising new and less reasonable objections, thinking people deem it proper to keep aloof, and they have done so. The followers have therefore degenerated into the worst kind of a mobocracy, and the leading spirit fully appreciating this and knowing the only appeal that can effectually reach them is violence, he makes a show of exhaustion of patience and rises in the height of pretended virtuous indignation to encourage and advise bloodshed. We want these very men who are thus advised, to observe, that violence was not counselled till the character of the followers was changed. The aspect of affairs offers no more chances of success through riot to day than it did two weeks ago. But there is less regard to-day for the followers because *they* are changed. Now what is the promiscuous crowd of of half-thinking ones to gain by a frenzied rush on the bosses of the buckler of a powerful State Government with ample machinery within its reach to put down riot?

But we have some confidence in human nature and hesitate to believe that even the "Representatives" appealed to will think several times before they assume the very grave responsibility of either succeeding or failing after the shedding of much innocent blood.

"GEM" OF A REPORTER.—The *Fag* after twelve days of unaccountable forgetfulness, suddenly remembered that it hadn't published a speech for Representative Fontalieu; and so the fertile imagination of its phonographer was aroused and a cut and dry utterance invented for Mr. F. But this gentleman emphatically objects to such distinguished consideration, and in his place in the House on Thursday he used a very plain word with reference to it; he said, "It is a LIE." The evidence of indignation is proper, but Mr. Fontelieu didn't "know how it is himself" or the "fellow feeling" would surely have prompted him to make some allowance for the atmosphere etc., of the "Gem" folks who "live, move and have their being" where "millions of *spirits* throng the air," heightening fancy, and suggesting the hearing of speeches when nobody was making them.

☞If, as the *Fag* says "Col. Carter is the embodiment of a great principle" why dont he do like all such "embodiments" have done before him, leave time and a thinking people to justify his claim. Great reformers are not wont to *fight* people to believe in what may in their day be called a vagary. They frequently die and posterity long afterwards rises to honor them. Let our reformer enunciate his plans and purposes, and if people dont give him his own way, why let it be "so much the worse for the people of his day."

REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT'S ATTITUDE.

The Third Ward of the City of New Orleans had the right to elect for the present Legislature four members to the House of Representatives. It elected them and they served their first year with satisfaction to their constituency and benefit to the State. But in the struggle which has culminated in the present obstruction to all Legislation *three* of these four gentlemen deem it their imperative duty to support the State Administration, and to identify themselves with the party that is both able and willing to effect such reforms as will best conduce to the peace and prosperity of the State. Their conduct is objectional to a handful of partizans in their ward, and they meet in their club room *with less than thirty men*, and undertake to re-enact the farce of calling themselves the "people" and the "constituents" of these gentlemen, pass a host of "whereases" and "therefores" and conclude with the very modest demand that they resign their seats. To the present time only one of these ("repudiated") Reprentatives has responded as far as we know. And this one fairly gives them more than they bargained for ; and we append the letter without further comment :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 19, 1871.

Messrs. Francisco, Devesan, Dunn and others :

GENTLEMEN—I embrace the first opportunity offered me as a respite from the pressing necessities of my public duties, to answer your verbal communication, presented in the interest of reform. I would say that there is no member of the House more anxious and willing to inaugurate and carry out a successful administration of reforms than myself, for I have already given an earnest in that direction by voting for the repeal of alleged obnexious laws, and were it not for the Carter revolutionists pressing their wicked designs against the peace of the people, and the overthrow of the constituted authorities of the State, the good ball of reform, which the friends of Governor Warmoth have put in motion, would be kept rolling until the public demands would be satisfied in the interest of healthful laws, stable government and the general prosperity of this good State of Louisiana.

You gentlemen having attached your fortunes to those of the Carter revolutionists, should remember the biblical adage of "taking the beam out of your own eyes" before attempting to "pluck the moat from your neighbor's." The tree is known by its fruit, and so will the public know your revolutionary faction by its acts. I am perfectly willing to leave my action to the good judgment of my constituents.

Trusting that you will appreciate the motives that actuate this communication,

I have the honor to be your obedieut servant,
W. B. BARRETT,
Representative Taird District N. O.

WEST FELICIANA.

The Customhouse Parish Executive Committee, of this place, had a meeting on January 13, and among other things said and done, they resolved to "respectfully ask Hons. George W. Carter, J. Henri Burch, James H. Ingraham and others to use their power *for the repeal* of the Registration, Election, Police, Constabulary, and other obnoxious laws."

These people have evidently been made to believe that the fight the Customhouse people are making is to secure reforms which Governor Warmoth is unwilling to grant. Let us tell them the very laws which they have asked their side of Republicans to repeal, were repealed by the Senate and House of Representatives meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, on the 15th of this month, the only day the Senate has been enabled to procure the attendance of a sufficient number of men to legislate.

There is a majority of the House of Representatives meeting daily in the Institute, but are unable to pass laws because one half of the Senate will not take their places, and attend to their business.

There is an evident blinding of the eyes of the bulk of the simple-minded, honest voters in the parishes, as to the real object of all the disturbance now raging and threatening to overthrow Republican rule in the State; and we advise those who are but imperfectly acquainted with the characters of the men who hurry to them so frequently to get their names endorsing this and condemning that, to regard them with suspicion and abstain from action until they get information as to the right course to pursue. It is far better that you err in not acting, than to do wrong by lending your influence to a bad cause.

SENATE TROUBLE OVER.

Sixteen of the wandering Senators put in an appearance yesterday at the State House, and made up thirty-three.

The body then went to work, the leader of the wanderers starting to "reorganize" and to consider one wild thing and another. They were beat on every essential point. The contest was hot and close, but was finnally decided in favor of the present presiding officer and the Administration by the majority vote, declaring the validity of the extra session of December, 1871, thereby putting an end to all controversy on Lieutenant Governor Pinchback's election. The burst of this shell in the camp of the aggressors made them move for "adjournment," but this was voted down and a bill to pay the expenses of the General Assembly in 1872, passed. As they want mileage and per diem, as much as most people, it is presumed they will continue in their seats and do the other busidess of the session.

☞While the House of the *Fags* was crumbling about their heads, their quorum growing shorter, their body thinning out, the journal of this set talked with more audacity than ever. "It was ever thus from childhood's hour." A cause when hopeless has in brass and effrontery its only resource. These reformers indeed—these would be saviours of the State—these mild mannered and persuasive gentlemen who only desire the weal of the public, the welfare of the people, can see mischief in Election Bills, but none in Waterworks jobs. They are horrified at the Gubernatorial power on one side of their faces, while with the other, they already plot for greater power themselves. When the plot of a rogue is unravelled and his forlern hope sped—his only refuge is in swagger. This is the only resource of the *Fags* at present.

☞If the flames of a bloody violent insurrection have not been kindled in the City, it has not been the fault in the *Times*. The articles of that paper for weeks have breathed the incendiary fires of revolt and mobocratic deviltry. No wond r i has tamed down. We care as little for its mocking insinuations as for its threats, less for its abuse, than we do for its praises, for we know the source whence both kinds of such oratory comes. Like all empty things the *Times* gives out the loudest noise, when struck. Hollowness stands in its every issue, as a leading characteristic, and where it vilifies to-day, it will be sycophantic tomorrow.

HON. MILTON MORRIS.—The constituents of this gentleman need entertain no fears of him. He has no idea of bolting, and never had. He went to the "Club" rooms where the Carter crowd were holding a meeting, to take a drink, and they put him down as endorsing their mad and ruinous conduct. Mr. Morris says, "I do, and have ever endorsed the action of the State Administration and believed that Governor Warmoth is the only man that all true Louisianians can consistently support."

☞The Constitution of Louisiana says with reference to filling a vacancy in the office of the Lieutenant Governor, that the Senate shall elect one of their number President of that body *who shall be Lieutenant Governor* for the unexpired term of his predecessor. And yet Mr. Pinchback gave the discontented Democratic—Republican—coalition Senators the chance to try to do the unconstitutional thing of revising a final act, and of course they failed.

☞Who will go to the *Fag's* parliamentary law when they go upon the principle of making a quorum of dead men, if they cannot get it of live ones? Who also would seat two members that had never contested the seats of two deceased Senators?

☞We congratulate Lieutenant Governor Pinchback on the renewed endorsement which a majority of the Senate gave him in supporting him against the efforts of a faction to unjustly oust him from his seat.

☞"The city has for several days been full of desperate thieves."—*Fag*.

Nothing ever said could contain more truth than this.

PLAYED OUT.

Why, look you now reformers. Why don't you go in ? There is the axe and forest, where are your hands ? As you have been preaching reform considerably of late, why is it you don't practice it ? Are you like finger boards as they, call them in Virginia, which point out a road you won't follow yourselves ? You are a set of cheats and the people so understand it—a set of *de*formers. Shut up and go home. Do any of you flatter yourselves anybody would miss you here ? Why don't you come out on balconies and talk wisdom to the people, you would'nt find twenty to listen. You are played out. A few records are kept in a safe place—rods in pickle—to be drawn out when the time comes. WAIT.

THANKS.—Our acknowledgements are made to O. H. Bragdon Esq., private Secretary to His Excellency H. C. Warmoth, for a copy of his "Facts and Figures, or Useful and Important Information for the People of Louisiana." This pamphlet is

"AN EXHIBIT

Of the PUBLIC DEBT of the STATE for the years 1861, 1868, 1870, to June 1, 1871, and a brief discussion of the several acts of the General Assembly which have increased the debt during these years; also a comparative statement of the assessed value of taxable property and of cultivated and uncultivated lands of the State for the years 1860, 1870 and 1871, with an Appendix, showing the titles of ACTS THAT WERE PASSED OVER THE VETO OF THE GOVERNOR, ACTS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION, ACTS THAT WERE KILLED BY VETO OF THE GOVERNOR, AND ACTS NOW BEFORE HIM THAT WILL BE VETOED and sent to the respective houses of the General Assembly on the first day of the session, in January, 1872, and the votes thereon classified, showing that support of the measures was not confined to the Republican party, but that all were supported by a large majority, and in many instances unanimously by Democratic members."

We promise a due perusal of the evidently careful compilation and a recurrence to it at another time.

THE GORDIAN KNOT CUT.—The meeting of a full Senate yesterday and the entrance on the regular business, will put an end to the Carter faction. The members of the House who may choose to take their seats, will be permitted to do so and those who dont may go—home and be happy. For the remaining forty days we trust that the Legislature will devote its entire energies to the enactment of such laws as are needed, and have been criminally neglected all these days.

WHAT A QUORUM MEANS. — A quorum ordinarily means the presence of a legal number of persons to transact business. But yesterday a quorum meant the success of the efforts of the true friends of REFORM and THE PEOPLE.

THE POWER TO EXPEL.

We stated in an article some days since that it was our deliberate opinion that when a quorum of the House of Representatives was organized to do business, two-thirds of the members present could expel a member.

We cited a number of authorities, and especially the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the one per cent tax suit, where the court determined that four-fifths of the House meant four-fifths of a quorum—of those present ; by analogy we concluded that two-thirds of the House must mean two-thirds of those present.

We now propose to cite the highest authority—the deliberate decision of the Senate of the United States. The language of the constitution of the United States and of our State is the same in regard to the expulsion of members. In 1862 the Senate of the United States consisted of sixty-four members. Two-thirds of sixty-four are forty-four. But on the fifth day of February, 1862, Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, was expelled by a vote of thirty-two to fourteen. The entry in the minutes is as follows :

So the resolution was agreed to, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative—"Senate Journal, Second Session, Thirty-seventh Congress, page 176."

July 11, 1861, the United States Senate expelled Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Chesnut, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchel, Hemphill and Wigfall, by a vote of thirty-two yeas against ten nays, "two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative."

With these high authorities we are content to submit our case.

There is not the shadow of a doubt of the legality of the action of the House in expelling Messrs. Carter, Stevens, Wilson, Schumacher and Kearson—*N. O. Republican*.

GENIUS AND ITS DEALINGS WITH AVERAGE MEN.

BY E. P. WHIPPLE.

A great art of effective writing and speaking is so to state facts that they will excite in others the emotions which the writer or orator does not directly express, and insinuate opinions which he does not prominently forward. Thus M. Athenase Coquerel, *fils*, once wrote a book on the celebrated case of Calas, as a subject on which Voltaire, and many a French liberal and philanthropist after Voltaire, had expended such a storm of passionate indignation. M. Coquerel thought the true way to exhibit the hideous injustice of the case, and to serve the cause of toleration against bigotry, was to state the facts calmly, and leave the inferences and the indignation to the understandings and and hearts of his readers. He succeeded wonderfully well. "How it," said to him Michelet, the historian, "that you could narrate all the circumstances of a crime like that with such exasperating coolness? My wife and I read it last evening in a passion of rage and tears; and yet you, the narrator, seemed neither to reason nor to inveigh ?"

It is plain that M. Coquerel showed himself in this a masterly rhetoritician. He had drawn his own conclusions, and expressed his own moral wrath, he might have made his individuality too offensively prominent. He would have *thought* and felt for his readers, instead of so presenting the story as to flatter them into thinking and feeling for themselves. By austerly or adroitly suppressing his personality, he lost all the advantages which proceed from the ostentation of eloquence; but he none the less surely gained the object of eloquence. A fair-minded Roman Catholic could not read his book without cursing the stupidity and the cruelty of the magistrates and ecclesiastics concerned in that special outrage on the rights of man.

Indeed it is the egotism which taints most expressions of moral indignation that deprives it of its due effect. The egotism may be noble; it may indicate a passionate hatred of injustice and *wrong*. But still, to the democracy of readers, it exalts the writer into a kind of moral aristocrat, priding and pluming himself on his superiority to ordinary men in the quickness, intensity, and depth of his moral conception; and they are inclined to doubt the fairness of the representation which is thrust so violently and hotly on their attention. The writer is so prominent that a suspicion steals into the minds of the readers that he is surveying facts in relation to each other. The vehemence of his moral sentiment thus casts ominous conjecture on the comprehensiveness and conscientiousness of his intellect.

Compare, for example, Motley with Prescott, as historians. Both are thoroughly honest; both would consider the deliberate misstatement of a fact, or the conscious disturbance of a relation, as a stain on their personal honor; both have written history from an exhaustive analysis and patient comparison of original authorities. But Motley throws himself into the thick of the fight between Romanism and Protestantism, and is as eager to push his opinions as to verify his facts. Prescott demurely hides himself behind the facts he explores, and his lucid narrative of social, political, and ecclesiastical iniquities betrays no special individual interest in the matter. Motley glows with noble rage as he writes; Prescott so writes as to make his readers glow with noble rage, while he himself seems imperturbably unconcerned and calm. The result is, that, though both fundamentally agree in their opinions, Prescott carries more authority with the bigoted Roman Catholic opponents of both. Prescott, in the last analysis, is not more judicial than Motley; but his method is more ingenious. He contrives that his readers shall draw the conclusions which Motley vehemently announces, and the indignation that Motley fiercely pours forth. The individuality of Motley is prominent in his histories; in Prescott it is latent.

Alexander Hamilton placed himself at the head of American statesmen by adopting this method of individul reserve. Fertile opinions, he rarely seemed opiniated. When he desired to influence others, he insinuated his views into their minds in such a way that the recipient of his idea was deluded into the belief that he was its originator. Daniel Webster gen-

erally followed the same method. Whether he spoke to farmers or financiers, to a mob or to a senate he commonly avoided any assertion of individual superiority, and relied on his impersonal, unimpassioned statement of facts and principles to carry his point. His hearers believed that he was simply adjusting and relating their own ideas. Neither their vanity nor pride was wounded by his mode of exposition. Both Hamilton and Webster were exalted to the skies as heaven-born statesmen because they seemingly placed themselves on the level of the loosest thinkers. On the other side, Burke, a far greater political thinker than either Hamilton or Webster, failed practically in the House of Commons because he could not hide his immense moral and intellectual superiority to all the other members; but displayed it in aggressive orations, immortal as regards eloquence and breadth of thought, but inefficient as regards the immediate question put to vote. The greatest oration in all literature, in respect to fullness of matter, force of reasoning, richness of imagery, and intensity of moral wrath, is Burke's speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts; yet its effect, when delivered in the House of Commons, was so slight that Pitt, after a short consultation with Greenville, concluded it was not worth while to answer it, and pushed the measure through the House, careless of the fact that Burke had demonstrated its folly and its iniquity.

It may be objected to all this that Macauley, one of the most effective of writers and speakers, was also one of the most self-asserting and self-confident. "I wish," Lord Melbourne once said, in his languid way, "that I was as sure of anything as *Tom Macaulay* is of everything." *But Macaulay's* self-confidence was combined with a clearness of common-sense statement which made his hearers contented with themselves. His speech, in 1839, to the electors of Edinburgh was not a great intellectual effort; but it elicited from a Scotch artisan one of the finest compliments ever paid to a speaker who sinks the desire to dazzle in the desire to influence. "Oh! it was a wise-like speech, an' no that defeeshunt in airgument. But, eh! mon"—with a pause of intense disappointment—"I'm thinkin' I could ha' said the haill o' it mysel'!"

Without dogmatizing on the subtlety of persuasion to invective, it may be said that, in practical affairs, contrivance, with a moral end, is better than the morality which reasons and inveighs without thinking of anything but itself. When the Government of Great Britain was threatened by the Chartists, the Government bloodlessly triumphed by hitting on the expedient of making the rowdies of London members of the special police. Dr. Nott, the shrewdest of all college presidents, when he saw a weak student in danger of being ruined by a dissipated companion, called the latter into his room, and cajoled him into the position of guardian of the youth he had intended to lead into dissoluteness. And, to conclude, every judicious father of a family manages to save his sons and daughters from destruction not so much by openly assailing their tendency to self-indulgence, but by gradually insinuating into their minds and hearts the principles of honor and self-restraint. Most persons, old and young, have an instinctive outbreak of rebellion when an attempt is made to carry their personality by storm.

The principle we have attempted illustrate is the hardest test to which genius, in practical affairs, can be subjected. Vivid conceptions of truth and right are so generally connected with inconsiderate warmth in their expression that the people are ever on the watch to ascribe to insolent self-assertion what may really spring from the loftiest spirit of self-abnegation.

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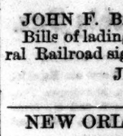
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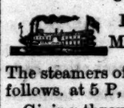
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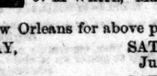
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1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

You will find a condensed and comprehensive view of the magnitude and importance of the levee system in the report of the Board of Engineers. You will see that Engineer Van Pelt estimates that over four millions of cubic yards are required to repair the levees from Red river to Fort Jackson. You will find the Generals Humphreys and Abbott estimate that over six millions of yards will be required to raise the levess to their old grade, and over forty-five millions of cubic yards to the new grade. You will find that there has been built under the Board of Public Works 6,380,000 cubic yards. You will find that over eight millions of cubic yards have been built in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia and Pointe Coupee since the war, and that over fourteen millions of cubic yards have been built in the State, during this time. You will also find the cause of the vast increase in quantity over the estimates of former years.

The Louisiana Levee Company has been lately recognized, with some of the strongest financial men in the State as directors. Mr. Gaines, of the Citizens' Bank, is its president, while Mr. Duncan F. Kenner, one of the oldest planters on the Mississippi river, and a man of great practical experience and knowledge of the levee subject, is its vice president and active business manager. The company has now a cash capital of $500,000, and has assumed the payment of all work contracted for or authorized by me during the late season of uncertainty and delay of the company to prosecute the work, I have great confidence now that the work will be done promptly.

MILITIA.

I have again to speak in terms of the highest praise of the State militia. The valuable service they have rendered in preserving the peace, and the spirit and enterprise which they have manifested in keeping up their organizations under many difficulties and at great individual expense, entitle them to the highest commendation and to the encouragement of the State. I hope that you will make an appropriation sufficient to enable them to make an appearance creditable to the State.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

At the commencement of his administration the State possessed no system of public education. Whatever facilities were afforded prior to the war had been well nigh obliterated, leaving, outside of the city of New Orleans, only here and there a solitary school. The Freedmen's Bureau, under the direction of the general government, had established a number of schools, which were independent of State control, and were designed for the benefit of a single class of citizens.

The Legislature of 1869 enacted a general school law, which, it was believed, would meet the necessities of the people. It differed in many points from the recommendations of the Superintendent of Public Education, which had been transmitted to your honorable body with my indorsement, and experience proved how unwise was that divergence. The law lacked the elements of directness and simplicity which were needed to insure its efficiency, and although under it a successful commencement was made in public education, the State Superintendent found it necessary to apply to the succeeding Legislature—that of 1870—for such modifications of the law as would give the State educational authorities an actual in place of a merely nominal control of the school work in the State. Too timorous to grant all that was asked, that Legislature, through its committees, rejected the simple yet complete system proposed by the State Board of Education and left the cumbrous machinery demanded by the former law almost intact. Still much was accomplished during the following year notwithstanding these disadvantages. The foundation of subsequent success was laid, but through an expenditure of labor, and at an expense which would have been avoided had not a fear of centralizing power, where alone power could be efficiently employed, deterred the Legislature from passing the bill proposed by the Superintendent of Education.

At this juncture the present members of your honorable body were elected, and during the session of 1871 the school act was so amended as to give the directness and simplicity which had been vainly sought from the action of the previous Legislature, and it is gratifying to know that the success attained under it equaled the expectations of the advocates of those amendments. Information furnished by the Superintendent of Education enables me to state that the towns and rural districts of the State, where, at the commencement of this administration, only here and there a solitary school existed, now six hundred and forty may be found fully organized, equipped with teachers and moderately supplied with the appliances of education. So successful have been the workings of the present law that no hand should be allowed to disturb it. Its simplicity and effectiveness are sufficient arguments in its behalf; and a law which is sustained in every feature by the approval of the Board of Education, should not be changed at the demand of any of theorist unacquainted with the practical difficulties that are to be overcome.

Obstacles, a few years since deemed absolutely insurmountable, have, under this law, been overcome, and a general good will has been secured for the educational system of the State. Kindly feelings have supplanted the hostility of thousands who originally proclaimed which control the public school system, and it needs only a firm yet kind persistence in the present course to bring the whole of our citizens into full accord with the State authorities.

The amount of the State school fund which has been apportioned during the year is $305,309 90. This sum gave to each educable child in the State one dollar and sixteen cents, but being applied only to the schools in operation, the attendance of pupils at which is estimated at ninety thousand, it has given for each child in actual attendance the sum of three dollars and thirty-nine cents; whereas in the States of the North and West, the average yearly cost of educating a single pupil in a free public school is eighteen dollars.

The whole number of schools established and now in operation is six hundred and forty. The whole number of teachers employed and now reported is one thousand four hundred and twenty. When these statements are contrasted with the neglected condition of the youth of the State at the commencement of this admintstration, they furnish a ground of honest satisfaction to those who have toiled laboriously in securing such results.

While much yet needs to be done in order to complete a foundation on which to construct a State composed of intelligent men and women, it gives me pleasure to recognize the energy and success with which the work of popular education has thus far been prosecuted, and, while I advocate retrenchment in some other divisions of our State administration, I consider that a wise and far-sighted policy will justify your honorable body in providing ample means for the prompt and efficient education of the people. Any measures adopted to attain a result so desirable will command my cheerful support.

I desire to call your special attention to the work of education in the city of New Orleans. The reports laid before you show that the public schools are fully attended and are in a prosperous condition. I can not too earnestly bespeak your interest in and assistance to this work.

At the last session an act was passed and approved, February 25, 1871, authorizing, among other things, the appointment of a Board of School Directors for the city. Provision was made for the levy and collection of a tax, by the city of New Orleans, for the maintenance of the schools therein—such tax being necessary to make up the deficit between the amount received from the general tax and the additional amount required for the more advanced and expensive schools of the metropolis. The city authorities were proceeding to levy the tax when they were prevented by litigation. It was found that the seventh section of the general revenue bill, approved March 3, 1871, prohibited the city from collecting taxes in excess of two per cent., and that the taxes already levied exceeded that amount. The tax was, therefore, not laid. Nevertheless, the officers charged with the control of these schools have kept them in operation until now. The State Superintendent has assisted them, the city government has helped them, but they need immediate legistative interference and aid.

(Continued in our next.)

STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR.

Until you set foot on Gibraltar, you can form no idea of its impregnability. Very properly its real strength cannot be seen from a ship in the bay; only when you land do you find that the sea wall bristles with heavy guns, and groans beneath piles of ball; only as you traverse its flank do you see how formidable breech-loaders peep from every available chink, and powerful mortars lurk behind every convenient embankment. And not till you penetrate the body of the rock do you get any just notion of the marvelous pieces of military engineering exhibited in its galleries." These are tunnels excavated from the solid rock, parallel to its outer side but some thirteen feet there from, and large enough to drive a carriage through. They are in two tiers, and comprise a total length of nearly three miles. At every thirty feet for so along them, spacious embrasures are outhewn, that terminate in commanding port-holes, which look to a spectator outside the rock like swallows' nest-holes in a sand cliff. These embrasures contain heavy guns always standing ready for action, with powder magazines hard by. From the port-holes beautiful peeps of the bay and the Spanish, continent are obtained; out of these on the north side, you look down upon a half-sandy, half-grassy flat, perhaps half a mile long, and as wide or wider, connecting the rock with the main land, and separating the bay from the Mediterranean. Two lines of sentry-boxes, one at the rock end, the other at the distant end, mark the boundaries of British and Spanish land, and between these lines is the "nuetral ground." The guns of the quarried embrasures, and these hidden cannon that stud the western and southern slopes of the rock, cover the neighboring Spanish land, the whole of the work is ever going on by the fortification of new points that from time to time appear vulnerable. The eastern side of the rock requires no protection it is a forbidding wall, with a sand slope in one place, but with no foothold for anything more than a few fishermen's huts near the water's edge.—*St. James Magazine.*

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

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and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

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Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
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